we are beginning to reap the only full harvest in the country, the excess of discontent so

foolishly provoked. As yet, the most essential concern into which this element has entered is the ominous rupture between Capital and Labor, called "Strikes," prognant as Pandora's box with every ill for a commercial community, and with a very pgmy Hope to remain at the bottom, till a long transition through losses and disasters has been experienced. From thirty to fifty thousand workmen have turned out for an ad vance of wages, and, to meet this demand, a number of the greatest manufacturers have closed their mills declaring that their profits do not admit of their compliance with this PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE dictation. End how it may, the struggle must produce bad blood, and convert into permanent rival interests what, for the sake of all that is good and beneficial, ought to be only That the operatives are much misled by parasites, who live upon their grievances, real counterfeited, and much mistaken in most of their economic views, is obvious to ordinary capacity; but it would be well if the capital throughout adopted more of the patriarchal character, and did not use and treat their fellow men as mere machines, formed to create their wealth. A long homily might be preached on this text, but the limits of a letter forbid it. Meanwhile, the stagnation of manufactures diminishes the request for money, and and retail; and the bullion is departing from us much faster than it comes in. The Bank has not above two-thirds what it had last

Parliament has been prorogued for a month to the 29th of November, without the usual notice that it is to meet then for the dis patch of business. The King of Belgium, with his newly married son and daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Brahant, have arrived, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty has frequent ly appeared at our Court when very important affairs perplexed its royal head; and his experience and sagacity might be deemed of valu

The Indian mail brings miscellaneous news from China, Burmah, and the Cape. From China the continued progress of the insurgents is reported. From Burmah we hear that the provinces occupied by us are also occupied by some 14 000 Burmese, intent on assault and pillage; so that a renewal of the war was im-From the Cape we learn that Ma come and other African kings were much dis were banished and confined; so that, even with the Caifres, we are not sure of remaining at peace. Even at Lagos we have had a little war, the gist of which appears to have been to support a chief who had relinquished the slave trade against a competitor, who, if in power,

Parisian Anicdote. - The statements of wellaformed English visiters to Paris represent the Empress as much more popular than her husband; and one story has reached us. from an authentic quarter, which would go far to prove that she deserved the preferance. One of the most intimate companions of her youth-ful private life, it is told, being sick, even to the point of death, the Empress resolved to see and take leave of her ore she departed; and for this purpose desired a carriage suitable to the occasion, and not encumbered with the pageantry of state. But when communicated to the Emperor, he peremptorily forbade the visit, and left the Empress to weep for her dying friend, without the consolation of a last

P. S .-- From'what has appeared in the Parisian Moniteur, (no longer denounced, as in the first Napoleon's time, the Menteur,) it is believed that hostilities have actually commenced between Russia and Turkey, and that the allied fleets in the Bosphorus are fully prepared to mingle in the fray.

Intelligence from Madrid, that the Queen Spain was generally hissed and hooted at becile husband in the same box, and her new paramour close by, has created a considerable gether unprecedented in that country, boding no good to the licentious occupant of the

throne.

The last few days have deloged England and Ireland with floods of rain, and added to the apprehensions of searcity now, and a bad haris storned almost throughout the entire lands which would be devoted to arable culture

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era :

this writing, I should be able to give the readers of the Era some definite statistics of the vote of the Free Democracy for our State ticket, at the recent election. Not that I expected to be tayored by the enterprise of the controlling newspapers, for I anticipated nothing of the sort but I did expect that, when they came to publish the official returns, we should have no preference given to this party or that. And always classed among the most liberal papers of this country in such matters, what purports to be official returns, in which the results of the Whig. Hard, and Sofe votes are given, without a single figure indicating the Free Demoeratic vote. Probably the columns were too narrow for fuller tables! In the mean time there are gleams here and there of evidence that the principles of the Free Democracy have been appreciated by the masses, as heretofore; and, as I said last week the very triumph of the prohibitory movement against intemperance is our triumph in this, at least, that it shows that the trammels of the old Hunker parties are being fast broken, and that principles, rather than party ties, are coming to be regarded as never before. To effect this, was a preliminary work of the Free Democratic organ zation, and it has largely assisted in bringing it about. Thus the way has been prepared for the Maine Law itself, which would have found an unmovable barrier in the blind de votion to party, which once prevailed in this country so universally. Let us not be discour-

I took a glance the other evening at Powell's great picture of the Discovery of the Mississip-je, which, as you are aware, was ordered by of the Capitol, but which the artist has been permitted to exhibit in this city previously to meigning it to its alloted niche. I confess that it did not quite come up to the expectation which some of the papers had excited in my mind. But this was no fault of its own; and it is sufficient to say that it is a great picture, whatever its artistic faults, as I do not hesitate to do, without designing to enter upon a criti eism, for which a necessarily hasty inspection has left me unprepared. None of the subjects of the pictures previously ordered by Congress having been taken from the west side of the Alleghanies, it was just and fitting that this one should be. In his choice of time and place, the artist (William H. Powell, formerly of Cin-

cinnati) has been quite fortunate.

Uncle Tom's Cabin' is now being played at two places in this city, as well as in Philadelphia, Barnum having added a version to the entertainments of his Museum. I have not witnessed its performance there yet. I understand that it attracts great crowds, while the attendance at the National Theatre is undi-minished. Such, in fact, is the exhaustless pop-ularity of the plot of the book of Mrs. Stowe, that almost every sort of a dramatic rendition of it would draw. And this remark leads me to say, in anticipation of whatever impression which a personal inspection would make, that this Museum version has received a notice the Tribitne, which leads me to fear that it has been designed to pander to pro-slavery ap-petites, rather than to afford a frank and fair presentation of the scenes and opinions of the book. This was to have been anticipated, perthe Museum replied to an offer of the piece now being performed at the National, that he would not let it come on his boards in that shape for five hundred dollars a night! indicating that he dared not to brave the popular prejudice so gloriously stemmed by Mr. Purdy f the National. Now, was it magnanimous to introduce the play in competition at this late day, after the National had taken the risk! rial aid Uncle Tom is so capable of securing

ing and vaporing have courted reaction, and any version of this play, in this second-hand

way, is any favorite scheme of his! The vindication, by Massachusetts, of he State sovereignty, in the arrest of Yankee Sul livan, for engaging in the recent prize fight at Boston Four Corners-a hitherto "disputed territory," according to the vulgar impression— has given a natural gratification to all lawabiding and order-loving people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

NATIONAL ERA

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. JOHN G. WRITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper, devoted to Literature and Politics. In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautiful

with the True and to make both immediately

subservient to the practical purposes of every-In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man. and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legis-

lation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny

of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority,

or the Exactions of Party. It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the

It is a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress: and Low, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognicourse and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will commence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlighted Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is enabled to keep a constant watch upon the ac-

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery jail, by Human Law! Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of I entertained the hope that, by the date of

Payment in advance is invariably required-To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken, and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

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Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber-except in the case of

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at

\$15, to a copy for one year. When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western G. BAILEY.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as they may see proper.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ALONE.

Nobody need read this, but those for whom it is intended. Our subscribers will excuse us for being somewhat urgent in relation to business matters. It is no easy matter to renew so extensive a list as that of the Era. Every year | horrible associations of a jail. we are obliged to remind them that our system rigorously requires payment in advance; so that their names are dropped from our books, unless they forward money to renew them. Many of them are forgetful-many absorbed in business-they are apt to neglect so little an affair as enclosing a two dollar bill to the newspaper publisher. Hence the necessity of pressing the matter continually upon them, and hence the importance of the action of voluntary agents-that is, of those friends of the paper who are so deeply impressed with the duty of giving it a vigorous support, that they voluntarily assume the task of going about among their neighbors, every year, and collecting their subscriptions and names. As we remarked lately, we delayed calling upon them at so early a period as usual, so that the work of re- their stolen goods." newing is a little behindhand. This being the case, we hope our subscribers will club together or send individually their subscriptions, without waiting to be called upon. Let any one, so Mr. Barnum generally does up his speculations on a large scale. Seeing that his already flourishing, because otherwise sufficiently attractive, establishment did not need the mate. post office. And cannot every one send us at For Heaven's sake, let us provide some place

paper, and which will involve a large addition- parental training, may be corrected, and al expenditure?

We suppose the reason why our voluntary they have been holding back, with a view of craft. procuring as many new subscribers as possible but we trust they will wait no longer. Our clerks can manage the work much more easily when the reports are made through several consecutive weeks, than when they are all crowded within a short period. Besides, to tell the truth, we feel a little nervous every year, just about this time, lest our subscribers might be growing weary of us; and an editor takes just as much pleasure in writing every week for a vast circle of readers, as a preacher or lecturer does in talking to a big congregation. So, between you and me, considerate reader, the editor of this paper is somewhat anxious, near the close of every volume of his paper, until he has satisfied himself that he has lost none of his flock by his rigid system of payment in advance.

CONARD WRAY: A ROMANCE OF MODERN

We have announced that in the beginning of our next volume we shall commence the publication of a narrative, with the title above mentioned, from the pen of a literary gentleman in England. The following extract from a letter we have lately received from him, will acquaint the reader with the design and scope of

the story : "I propose," he says, "to illustrate the workings of Secret Societies in France, with the principal features of which I have had peculiar opportunities of becoming acquainted, during a residence in that country of nearly seven years. I believe few persons are aware of the powerful instrumentalities their organization brought into the political field in the years 1848 and 1852: or, of the use that had been made of them by the principal actors in the great dramas that have been played from time to time in France. Although in name my tale will be fiction, and although many of the incidents and personages may, to some extent, be imaginary, I wish to make the publication subserve the cause of Humanity, of political Freedom, of Truth. I have lost many friends alas! in the desperate struggles which, from time to time, have deluged the streets of beautiful Paris with the blood of some of her best citizens and bravest soldiers. I have been myself a spectator of many scenes of slaughter; and seen the man, who now wears the imperial diadem, in the character of a London adventurer, and of it could not produce entire unanimity. The a political convict; for I was present during his result was an increase of the whole vote of trial at the Luxembourg, for the affair at Strasable to portray to your readers, as accurately

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

One day last week, a little fellow, eight years old, was brought before one of our maproved, and the parents, who were present, said that he had been seduced into a dishonest course by a band of young thieves in the city. well known to the police. The father declined new ones, absented themselves from the polis.

death to send him before the bar of God, he Independent Demogratic vote is not yet reporttion of the Federal Government in relation would searcely be held accountable for his ed, and we have no means of guessing at to all questions at issue between Liberty and acts, consigned, as if he were a responsible it. We doubt whether our friends entered and privations, and horrible associations of a deeply interested in the success of the Tem-

In that same jail is another little boy, about about six years old, was setting an old house vote should amount to 15,000, the total vote in afire, that he might have the pleasure of the State in 1853 will be only 365 000 -a fallhave corrected. That bratal punishment-in- last year, we have two hundred and fifty-eight breakers, some, swindlers, some, incendiaries, some, murderers; they were his sole compan- party. ons; their obscene jests, their loathsome tales of crime were his meat and drink from day to day. Six times has he been committed to jail, and yet he is not ten years old! "The law must take its course," said that unnatural parent, and the poor boy, eight years old, goes to the same school of crime, to be perfected in

Is not this horrible? Is this a Christian community? Oh, yes! we have churches, and we are all a church-going people. Our ministers read with pathos the saying of Christ, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and then we send little children to the iail and to the devil without compunction. Infanticide were better than such cruelty. That is but killing the body-this is murdering the

If we have no pity for the little children, we should at least have some consideration for ourselves. If the wit of Satan were taxed to devise a sure way to convert boys into beasts of prey, he could hit upon nothing so adapted to this end, as sending them, for petty crimes, to herd with hardened outcasts in a dungeon, separated from all good, subjected to all evil.

Are we really anxious to breed criminals? The law that sends children to jail is brutal. The Legislature that provides no asylum, no house of refuge or correction for juvenile offenders, is as delinquent as if it should pass no laws for the punishment of crime. As well let the adult criminal go at large, as to subject the irresponsible, child-offender to the same punishment as is inflicted on him. Society builds asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind-and yet, we hesitate not to say, that less suffering and mischief would follow from the absence of any public provision for these, than from the neglect to provide houses of correction for juvenile offenders, and from the practice of consigning them to the

What has become of the zeal of our citizens temporarily awakened in regard to this subject? It was announced, about a year ago, that Mr. Coreoran had pledged himself to give ten thousand dollars towards the erection of a House of Correction and Employment, provided the citizens would contribute the remainder necessary to complete the enterprise. Some interest was manifested for a time in the project, but since then we have heard nothing about it. It is time to act, and act efficiently. The Evening Star says that the gang of boy thieves who led this poor little fellow atray, have a den called "The Rat Hole," and it adds, "they are still operating and we hope our policemen will be on the lookout for them, and the persons who receive

Suppose they should be on the look out, and arrest a dozen child-thieves, of eight or ten years old, and send them to jail, to be encouraged and trained to further crime by the experienced felons in that highly respectable school to the renewing of all the subscribers at his for morals, what benefit would society derive! least a new name, so as to encourage us in the for these poor little outcasts, where the deplo- fy the degrading concessions of their Principles,

ly become reconciled to the Small! Our boast- I am loth to believe that the introduction of improvement we contemplate making in the rable effects of orphanage, or want, or vicious whence the young offender may be restored to society, educated, well disciplined, with good agents have not yet generally reported, is, that habits, and with the knowledge of some useful

> THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK. The Presidential vote in New York, in 1844, 1848, and 1852, was as follows:

Clay - 1841. Polk - -232.482 237 588 Birney -485 882 Total . . Majority for Polk over Clay, 5,106.

Majority against Polk, 10,706. Neither the Whig nor the Democratic party embraced the majority of the votes of the State.

1848. 114 307 Cass Van Buren 121.395

Decrease in four years in total vote, 31.589 Decrease of Whig vote, 13,891. There was a large decrease in the

Total . . 454,293

cratic vote, but it is impossible to estimate it, as the Liberty men generally voted with the Van Buren party.

234.918 Hale 523.157 Increase in total vote over that of 1844,

Increase in total vote over that of 1848,

Increase in Democratic vote since 1844. Increase in Whig vote since 1844, 2,436,

Increase in Liberty vote since 1844, 10,188. The vote in 1844 was a full one. Parties were well organized and put forth severally their utmost strength. The proportion of voters to the white population, was as I to 514 The divisions of 1848, and the policy of the

Whig and Democratic Conventions on the Slavery question, disgusted many of their adherents, and the result was, a large mass of voters staid at home. While the whole population had increased nearly three hundred thousand, the vote fell thirty-one thousand.

In 1852, the Democratic party succeeded in temporarily reuniting its ranks, and the prestige of a military commander prevented a general disruption of the Whig party, although had increased seven hundred thousand, the whole population; in 1852, as 1 to 614. Had it then been as 1 to 51,, the total vote would gistrates, on a charge of theft. The fact was have been nearly, 620,000. One hundred thousand voters therefore, disaffected by the old associations, without having contracted

course; and the boy, scarcely old enough to be cial returns have not yet been published, but well in Massachusetts as in New York. out of the charge of a nurse, was sent to jail! it is thus estimated: Whig, 158,000; Hard, A little boy, so tender in years, that were 97,000; Soft, 95,000-Total, 350,000. The offender, a mature criminal, to the disgrace, into any general organization. They were perance cause, and probably cast their votes for Temperance candidates, with little referthe same age, whose first offence, when he was ence to any other question. But suppose their

seeing the engines in operation-a mere freak ing off, since last year, of 158,000. Adding of mischief, which parental discipline could this to the 100,000 citizens who did not vote carceration, the incarceration of an infant- | thousand voters absenting themselves from the made him a child of hell. He was thrown polls in 1853! Of these, one hundred thouinto a den of hardened criminals, some, house- sand are Whigs, so called, the rest men who quiries: have generally adhered to the Democratic

The majority of these, we may presume have been disaffected by the policy pursued by the Party Managers and Party Conventions on the Question of Slavery.

As the Whig State Convention refused to express any opinion on the Compromise or Fugitive Slave Law, in other words, to adopt the test of "Nationality," as we may derisively style it, and as it put in nomination a ticket composed chiefly of Seward men, the presumption is, that the vote, 158,000, is a fair indication of the average strength of the Seward section of the party.

Many of the Silver Grays would naturally take no interest in such an election, while others of them, more active as politicians or speculators, would fraternize with the "Hards." This fact explains in part the strength of the vote given for the Hard ticket. In 1848, the Radical Democrats, or Van Buren men, were 121,000 strong, with a majority of seven thousand over the Hunkers, or Cass men. In 1849, a reunion between the two factions was commenced by the Compromise men of each. the Hunkers, who favored the reunion, being called "Softs." Very soon, the Barnburners so completely abandoned their distinctive position on the Slavery Question, that they were merged with the Softs, and took their name. The uncompromising Hunkers, headed by

Daniel S. Dickinson, looked with little favor upon the reunion, but submitted to it till after the election of General Pierce; so that, from the time of the reunion till this year, no opportunity arose for ascertaining what the Barnburners had gained in strength, or for testing the relative strength of the Hards and Softs. The prevailing impression was, that the Hards were a small faction, inconsiderable in strength and influence, and this doubtless had its weight with the Administration when it resolved to commit itself against them in the recent election. Unexpectedly, the impression in relation to the Softs, has been proved to be an illusion. The Barnburners. who numbered in 1848, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, and the Softs, who were supposed to constitute a majority of the one hundred and fourteen thousand who voted for General Cass, by their fusion and mutual concessions, have reduced themselves to less than one hundred thousand all told, and the uncompromising Hards, with the Federal patronage and influence and organ all against

them, are proved to have the majority! Now, let us give due weight to the alliance of the "Silver Grays," and to the corrupting influence of Mammon, and to the ridiculous, blundering letter of Mr. Guthrie-it must be obvious that these circumstances are not important enough to have produced results so asounding. That which has done more than anything else, to reduce the vote and diminish the power of the "Barnburners" and the "Softs," rendering them so insignificant that the Administration must cut loose from them, or hasten the dissolution to which it is already doomed, is the fact, that the masses of the Radical Democracy of New York have refused to rati- this case to the Marshal.

by their leaders, one resource was left themnon-action. They could not be forced to swal-Negro Slavery-so they staid at home; and their unscrupulous leaders, who fondly hoped by their apostacy to recommend themselves to the Administration and the South, and secure at once Federal and State Patronage, find that they have played the fool, as well as the traitor-that they are at last stripped of the power to make their treason available to themselves or acceptable to the masters before whom they have gone through so many genuflexions.

God grant that it may ever be so-that they who sow the wind may reap the whirlwindthat the Slave Power may find in every Northern vassal only a pauper and a burden.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the triumph of the Whigs, in the election held in Massachusetts on the 14th instant. The vote for Governor, in 318 towns, is: For Washburn, Whig, 57,682; Bishop, Dem., 32,676; Wilson, Ind. Dem., 28,459; Wales, Hunker Dem., 5,163; scattering, 800. The new Constitution is defeated by a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. On the Legislative ticket, the Whigs have made such gains that it is said they will have a majority in the Legislature, and thus be able to elect the Governor and State officers. Many circumstances conspired to produce this

result. The people of Massachusetts are constitutionally conservative, and the Money Power in that State is always potent. The Whig Party, specially representing the conservative element, and devoted to the interests of Property, is necessarily so formidable, from its wealth and numerical strength, that unless all the antagonistic views and interests can be combined against it, it must prove invincible. In rare cases, such combination has been effected, and that policy which had given the State to the Coalition for a few years, was attempted to be carried out in the late canvass. But circumstances were not auspicious. The extreme proslavery character of the Administration, and the shameless pledges of devotion to its platform given by the Coalition Democrats, disgusted many of the Free Soil or Independent Democrats. Mr. Adams and Mr. Palfrey, men of undoubted integrity and great weight of character, felt constrained to take an open stand against the new Constitution, with which the Coalition was identified. On the other hand, the extreme Hunker Democrats assailed the Coalition, because it gave countenance to thirty-seven thousand over 1844; but, com- Free-Soilism. Thus weakened on both sides, the burgh. I may, therefore, claim to speak with pared with the increase of the whole popula. Coalition was further embarrassed by the something of authority, and only hope to be tion, this was but small. The population of manifesto from Washington, from Caleb Cush-New York in 1845 was 2.604,495-in 1850, ing, announcing the intention of the President sing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its as they are impressed on my own mind, the 3,097,394. In 1852, it must have reached to proscribe every Democrat who should favor scenes I have witnessed and the men I have 3,300,000. Thus, while the whole population it, or stand as a Coalition candidate. Indignant as might have been the majority of the voters had increused only thirty seven thou. Party at this gross act of Federal intermedsand! The vote in 1844 was as 1 to 514 of the dling, it did its work; for in every Party there are plenty of men weak enough to be awed, or corrupt enough to be bribed, by Power.

To the action of the Hunker faction of the Democracy, to the base concessions of the more conduct of the old parties, or alienated from liberal section of the Party, and to the insolent intermeddling of the pro-slavery Democratic Administration at Washington, are to be at-The Era publishes condensed reports of the to give bail, saying that the law must have its Of this year's vote for State officers, the offi-

FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Our readers have not forgotten the case of ohn Freeman, a colored man, residing at Indianapolis, who was seized last January by Pleasant Ellington, of the State of Missouri, as his fugitive slave. The claimant was so confident and vindictive, that he not only refused bail for Freeman, but rejected all propositions of purchase, at any price, should it turn out that the man was his slave. Two months afterwards proof was produced that Freeman was not a slave. Being discharged, he commenced suit against the Marshal, John L. Robinson, for malfeasance in the premises. Thereupon, Senator Bright submits the case to the Secretary of the Interior, propounding two in-

1. Whether the case can be transferred from the Courts of the State of Indiana to those of the United States? And 2. Whether the Marshal may be authorized

employ counsel in his defence at the charge of the United States? The Secretary refers the subject to the Attorney General, who, in a letter to the President, dated 14th instant, and published in the Washington Union on the 16th, is of opinion that the case cannot, under any existing provisions of law, "be removed to the Courts of the United States," although it "may be made the subject of revision there." As to the second point, he is "of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize counsel, at the public charge, for the defence of the marshal." The right of the President to do so is emphatically affirmed; but whether he shall exercise the right or not in every case, is for his own

judgment to determine. "I shall not attempt to lay down any genfor the reason already intimated, that this discretion must of necessity be guided by the particular circumstances. But questions in the exeution of laws which affect the relation of the United States to foreign Governments, or the relations of the States between themselves, or them and the Federal Government, may, it seems to me, call occasionally for the employ-ment of counsel in behalf of the ministerial officers of the United States whose official acts

are in controversy.

"In fact, the Government of the United States acts in the domestic affairs of the country chiefly through its judicial and ministerial officers. Attack on them while administering the laws, so as thus to render acts of Congress ineffective, is the first step, as all the history of the country indicates, in the progress of insurrection; and the defence of those officers, in such contingencies, is the defence of the integrity and stability of the Government. (See United States vs. Vigol, ii Dallas, 346; United States vs. Mitchell, ii Dallas, 248; United States vs. Fries, pamph. Phil., 1800; Shay's case, Minot's His-

y of the Insurrections in Massachusetts.)
I think the class of cases, of which the resent is one, belong to the same category, in their nature, and in their relation of ance to the public welfare and to the duty of the President: seeing that the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the inter-State extradition of fugitives from service, in the face of organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those engaged in it by vexatious suits, or other unlawful or unjust contrivances, is plainly essential to the peace of the country and the safety of the

"There is a recent provision of law which expressly recognises the power of the President in the premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch. 108, s. 11, which enacts, 'That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expenses in exeor shall incur extraordinary expenses in exe-cuting the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary.' (Session Laws, 1851-52, p. 99) For aught 1 can see to the contrary, this provision of law is directly applicable to the subject-matter, and was designed to be so by Congress

"I advise, therefore, that the authority prayed for be, under suitable regulation, given in

Well, we suppose the law must be reverenced,

made in their name by demagogues at Syracuse. and the expositors of the law held in high hon-Unprepared for open revolt, because deserted or, and the Executive officers of the law sustained to the utmost, no matter what violent or indecent acts they may be guilty of in discharglow the Compromise, the Fugitive Law, and ing their functions. And it may be very convenient for politicians, looking to a certain quarter for approbation and reward, to denounce resort to the State courts for the redress of grievances committed by the minions of Federal authority, as intended to harase and vex the loyal servants of the Republic. But, if Caleb Cushing, on the claim of some slave-hunter, were torn from his home, and from the employment which gives him his bread, were lodged in jail for two months, among vagabonds and criminals, subjected to ignominious personal inspection, and then, the claim being found fraudulent and false, were turned loose, without reparation or apology for the outrage committed upon him, he would feel almost as much injured as Freeman, THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN MASSACHU- and possibly, like him, might ask redress from a judicial tribunal.

This vile law, which the "organ" says, is "the vital portion of the Adjustment," in omitting to provide reparation to persons seized in hot haste, restrained of their liberty for weeks or months, on insufficient evidence, and then discharged for want of proof to support an ill considered or fraudulent claim, leaves the outraged person no resort but to the justice of the State

PROJECT TO RAISE THE POSTAGE.

We suspect that the Postmaster General is meditating the expediency of recommending to Congress an increase of postage either on letters or newspapers. Observer, the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, favors the public with the following statement:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1853. "The working of the cheap postage on the financial means of the Post Office is not what has been predicted for it, by the advocates of the system. I remember having stated in the Ledger, at the time that the bill was under discussion, that the system would not bear the same fruit which it bore in England, and that the Department, which had surplus revenue at the time, would probably come a charge upon the Treasury. of the economical arrangements of the De-partment, all this has since become true The aw, which was carried under a heavy outside pressure, has not answered as a revenue measare, and will require some amendment from the next Congress, if, as some believe, the Post Office ought to be able to support itself.

Our population is not so dense as that England, and the country being so much larger, the expense of mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and between the sea shore and the interior, is far more expensive than any mail service established in Great Britain; and our people too, and especially those of the South and Southwest, care very little whether they pay three or five cents on a letter. The cheap postage does not induce many to write who would not otherwise correspond; nor does it act as a relief from an inolerable burthen to the laboring classes It the five cent postage had been retained a few years longer, the three cent postage might have een introduced without any pernicious conse uences to the revenue of the Department ; but is extremely difficult, from a cheap universal three penny postage, to come back to the five

control over railroad and steamboat companies, which the British or French Government has over its subjects, and the money paid to these companies, will, in all probability, absorb the whole or the greatest portion of the whole revenue of the Department.

"The newspaper postage is no revenue at all, but a serious drawback to the Post Office Department. The postage on all printed matter does not average more than ten cents per pound, while the Department itself pays for he transportation of it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea-coast, about twen'y-two cents per pound, thus causing a heavy loss by the transportation. In spite of these inconveniences, however, it is easy to foresee that few mem-bers of either House will venture to vote for an increase of postage on letters or intelligence : and the Post Office Department will probably remain, for some years, dependent on the Treasury. I doubt much whether a return to the five cent postage will be recommended by the Postmaster General."

The Ledger briefly remarks, that it is like. ly some amendments will be made in the next Congress, that will relieve the Treasury from the burden of the Post Office Department, and it is absurd enough to suggest, that the postage be raised on letters to five cents!

We have reason to believe that the letter of Observer was written after consultation with the Postmaster, and that both the letter and the editorial paragraph in the Ledger are put forth as feelers of public opinion. If the response of the press is favorable to the suggestion of the Ledger, we have little doubt that the Postmaster General will embody it in his annual report. We hope the Press will speak out promptly and plainly on the subject, and admonish that functionary, that in the It would be a pretty spectacle for a Demo-

cratic Administration to attempt to undo the only really popular reform which Congress has accomplished for years! It would be showing a most profound regard to the interests of the masses! What if the Department is obliged for a few years to draw upon the Treasury for half a million of dollars, is that such a terrible burden on a Government which has thirty millions of surplus in its coffers, and cheerfully expends half a million in fitting out a single ship-of-war? Better appropriate five hundred thousand dollars yearly to enable the people to enjoy the incalculable benefit of cheap postage, than waste millions upon the private companies now on the alert with their schemes to deplete the Treasury. We pay nearly a million and half for taking and printing the census in 1850, and grudge half a million for cheap postage! The Public Printers probably receive as much from the Government as the sum necessary to enable the Government to carry the letters and papers of twenty millions cases, and promptly report to our readers of people, at three cents a letter, and half a should the criminals receive their deserts cent a paper-and nobody complains! When shall the country be blessed with a man at the head of the Post Office Department, who will regard it as an agency for the benefit of the people, rather than an engine for the promotion of a party? Let Observer not be alarmed. Everybody

knows that our country is considerably more extensive than England, our population comparatively sparse, that the cost of mail carriage is a heavy item, and that, under a system of cheap postage, the receipts of the Department for several years must fall short of the expenditures. This was the calculationbut the people supposed that the Treasury would be able to make up the deficiency until the receipts began to equal the expenditures, so that no serious harm could be done. Let the Postmaster General rest assured, that the only effect of a recommendation to raise the postage would be, to damage him and the Administration of which he is a part. Congress would not dare to give it countenance.

GIVE THEM LIGHT .- A good Free-Soiler writing from Salisbury, Ohio, says "that the reason the Free Democracy is not in power, is because its principles are not known. I have clamor of the Press, Captain Gibson might conversed here with both Whigs and Demo- have whistled for indemnity. There is a chapcrats, who would say that they were against ter in the history of this transaction yet to be any slave territory, in favor of the repeal of the written-a chapter that will show that the Fugitive Slave Law, and of free men and free "hero" of the Kozsta letter is anything but speech, but opposed to interfering with Slave- hero. Mr. Marcy, if we mistake not, is under ry in the States. When I told them those were special obligations to the forbearance of Captour principles, they were astonished, and re-Gibson.

Give them light, by circulating papers amon, them, and they will soon see that nothing di vides them from the Independent Democracbut a misapprehension. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Free-Soilers

The New York Evening Post contains son interesting facts and figures in relation to the Sandwich Islands. They are situated between the 19th and 22d degrees of north latitude a direct line from San Francisco to Hong Kone being 2,260 miles from the former place, 5 0 from the latter. Their aggregate area is about 6.100 square miles, and their native population is thus estimated .

marked, if that were the fact, then they w

Hawaii, 20,000; Oahu, 18,000; Niani, 18 000 Kania, 5 000; Molokai, 2 500; Niihau, 700 Lanai, 300. Total, 59,500. In 1849, it was estimated at 80,000; but it is rapidly decreasing, and will probably become

extinct. The majority of foreign residents in the Islands are Americans, and the prevailing influences are American. The Islands can of little importance to any other nation-the must become of great importance to the Unite States. From all accounts, the general opinion of their people is in favor of annexation, and the presumption is, that nothing but the consent of our Government is wanting to consummate the measure. The Intelligencer and some other Conservative prints are alarmed at the prospect, but we cannot see what there is the measure at all mischievous. They wonder how they are to be governed. Shall they be admitted as a Territory, or a State, or a Colo ny? As a Territory, doubtless, until their population and condition shall enable them to ask recognition as State. We have several smaller States than they would constitute. For example, Rhode Island has an area of only 1.120 square miles : Delaware, 2.200 ; Connec ticut, 4,829. Even Massachusetts contains but 8,500, and New Jersey only 7,490.

ment would not work just as well in them as in Oregon. One is about as accessible as the other. A steamer would bring a Territorial delegate from the Islands to San Francisco about as soon as from Oregon. The truth is, our Conservative alarm sts seem

We do not see why a Territorial Govern-

think that the world moves just as slowly. and that its different portions are just as wide ly separated, now, as was the case before the steam engine, the railroad, and the telegraph. LEGREES IN THE SOUTH -- While Southern newspapers indignantly deny the existence of

any such beings among slaveholders as the Legree of Mrs. Stowe, their columns are constantly contradicting them. We have no taste for the horrible, and take no pleasure in republishing deeds of cruelty; but it is necessary, from time to time to give Southern testimony to the correctness of Mrs. Stowe's picture of Slavery. The two accounts subjoined are taken from

Southern papers : the first from the Richmond (Va.) Semi-weekly Examiner of November 11 1853; the second from the Baltimore Sun of last Thursday. Uncle Tom's Cabin describes nothing so horrible: . Murder in Sussex County-Slave Whipped to

Death by his Master.—Some months since, a horrible tragedy was enacted in Sussex county. The facts of the case, we are sure, are still fresh in the memory of the reader. They were briefly these: A farmer, named Henry Birdsong, while sleeping in his chamber with one of the windows, at the dead hour of the nigh by his own slave. The child was mortally and the father seriously wounded. The slaves (three in number, if our recollection serves us. implicated in the affair, were condemned and executed for the offence. Since the occur-rence of this tragedy, Mr. Birdsong has con-cised the utmost rigor with his servants. He had been regarded, as we learn, as a "hard master." before the attempt upon since that event has not slackened the reins For some months past, it seems, he has been in the habit of requiring each servant on the plantation to report himself at the dwelling-house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes failed to report themselves. This act of insubordination fired the jealous mind of Mr. B., and he determined to make an example of the first fellow who made his appearance. Shortly after dark, one of the servants called at the dwelling to obtain his master's shoes, for the purpose of blacking them. Upon making his appearance in the chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for dischamber, Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying his order. Fearing chastisement, the
negro ran out of the house. Mr. B. followed
him; but finding the man too fleet of foot, he
put a ferocious bull-dog upon the track of the
fugitive, and soon enjoyed the savage satisfaction of seeing the dog tear and lacerate the
poor fellow. Mr. Birdsong then tied the slave,
and beat him so unmercifully as to cause death
in a few hours. The facts attending the case. in a few hours. The facts attending the case coming to the knowledge of the coroner of the and admonish that functionary, that in the county, a jury was summoned, and an inquest matter of cheap postage, there must be no steps- held, which resulted in finding of a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by sandr blows, &c., inflicted by his master, Henry Bird song. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Birdsong, which was executed on Thursday The accused was immediately conveyed to the county jail, and secured. The Petersburg Ex press (to which journal we are indebted for the

> most cruelly whipped and beaten-one eyes having been knocked entirely out. Convicted of the Murder of a Slave .- Thomas Motley has been convicted at Walterborough S. C., of the murder of a runaway slave. Two others are to be tried for aiding in the murder which, from the evidence, exceeded in barbarity anything ever heard of. The Charleston Courier says that the murdered slave was runaway, whose owner was unknown ; that the demons in human shape, who murdered him, first shot and whipped him—then put him in a vise, and tortured and lacerated him with unexampled barbarities; next set him loose, and ran him down with bloodhounds; and finally, as was supposed, cut him up, and fed the dogs with his flesh.

above facts) understands that the negro was

We shall keep a vigilant eye on our exchanges, to see the course of justise in these

CASE OF CAPTAIN GIRSON Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853.

In the case of Capt. Gibson, of the schooner Flirt, I learn that the Dutch Government are willing to fulfill the verdict of the Javan court which was annulled by the colonial authori-ties. Accordingly it is suggested that the Cap-tain should receive his indemnity for detention, varying from eighty-three to one hundred of his property at Batavia, and say no more about it. On this basis the matter will be set tled by the Dutch without any official corres pondence with our Government, and, as it were, on their spontaneous motion. But Gen-Pierce does not regard this proposal as satisfactory; in his view, not only is there an in-demnity due to Capt. G-bson, but an apology is necessary for the insult offered to the stars and stripes by the unlawful seizure of an American vessel. Taking his stand on this high-minded and noble ground, so worthy of an American President, he will not allow the Dutch Government to make their way out of the difficulty by simply paying the money due they must pay the moral indemnity also, and no doubt they will do it.

We are glad that the President is so spirited at last. Mr. Secretary Marcy was so cold about it at first, that had it not been for the